FINAL
DECISION DOCUMENT FOR THE
CBR PROFICIENCY AREA, PARCEL 517(7)
FORT McCLELLAN, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALABAMA

ISSUED BY: U. S. ARMY

JULY 2003

U.S. ARMY ANNOUNCES DECISION DOCUMENT

This Decision Document presents the determination that no further remedial action will be necessary to protect human health and the environment at the Chemical, Biological, and Radiological (CBR) Proficiency Area, Parcel 517(7), at Fort McClellan (FTMC) in Calhoun County, Alabama. In addition, this Decision Document provides the site background information used as the basis for the no further action decision. The location of the parcel at FTMC is shown on Figure 1.

This Decision Document is issued by the U.S. Army Garrison at FTMC with involvement by the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Cleanup Team (BCT). The BCT consists of representatives from the U.S. Army, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 4, and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management. The BCT is responsible for planning and implementing environmental investigations at FTMC.

Based on the results of investigations completed at the CBR Proficiency Area, Parcel 517(7), the U.S. Army will implement no further action at the site. This decision was made by the U.S. Army with concurrence by the BCT.

This Decision Document summarizes site information presented in detail in background documents that are part of the administrative record for the CBR Proficiency Area, Parcel 517(7). The background documents for Parcel 517(7) are listed on Page 2 and are available at the public repositories listed on Page 3.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING SITE

FTMC is undergoing closure by the BRAC Commission under Public Laws 100-526 and 101-510. The 1990 Base Closure Act, Public Law 101-510, established the process by which U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) installations would be closed or realigned. The BRAC Environmental Restoration Program requires investigation and cleanup of federal properties prior to transfer to the public domain. In addition, the Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA), Public Law 102-426, requires federal agencies to identify real property on military installations scheduled for closure that can be transferred to the public for redevelopment or reuse. Consequently, the U.S. Army is conducting environmental studies of the impact of suspected contaminants at parcels at FTMC. The BRAC Environmental Restoration Program at FTMC follows the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) process.

SITE BACKGROUND

FTMC is located in the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains of northeastern Alabama near the cities of Anniston and Weaver in Calhoun County. FTMC consists of two main areas of government-owned properties: the Main Post and Pelham Range. Until May 1998, the FTMC installation also included the Choccolocco Corridor, a 4,488-acre tract of land that was leased from the State of Alabama. The Main Post, which occupies 18,929 acres, is bounded on the east by the Choccolocco Corridor, which previously connected the Main Post with the Talladega National Forest. Pelham Range, which occupies 22,245 acres, is located approximately 5 miles due west of the Main Post and adjoins the Anniston Army Depot on the southwest.

PRIMARY BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS FOR PARCEL 517(7)

Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc. (ESE), 1998, ***Final Environmental Baseline Survey, Fort McClellan, Alabama***, prepared for U.S. Army Environmental Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, January.

IT Corporation, 2000, ***Final Human Health and Ecological Screening Values and PAH Background Summary Report, Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama***, July.

Parsons Engineering Science, Inc. (Parsons), 2002, ***Final Chemical Warfare Materiel (CWM) Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA), Fort McClellan, Alabama,*** June.

Science Applications International Corporation, 1998, ***Final Background Metals Survey Report, Fort McClellan, Alabama,*** July.

Shaw Environmental, Inc. (Shaw), 2003, ***Final Site Investigation Report, CBR Proficiency Area, Parcel 517(7), Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama***, July.

The CBR Proficiency Area, Parcel 517(7), is located in the western-central area of the Main Post at FTMC (Figure 1). The site, which covers approximately 4.5 acres, is located at the intersection of BG DH Stem Avenue and Justice Avenue. This area appears on the 1969 Orientation Map of the Chemical School Student Guide. The type of training, chemical agents, or other materials used by the Chemical School at this site are unknown. Building 3136 (adjacent to the parcel) and Building 3137 have since been erected at this site (in 1976 and 1988, respectively).

In 2001, Parsons Engineering Science, Inc. (Parsons) conducted a chemical warfare material (CWM) engineering evaluation/cost analysis (EE/CA) at the CBR Proficiency Area. The purpose of the EE/CA was to evaluate potential contamination from CWM-related activities in the past (Parsons, 2002). The EE/CA concluded that there appears to be no evidence of a CWM source at the CBR Proficiency Area. Because the risk of exposure to CWM was considered unlikely, Parsons recommended no further action with regard to CWM (Parsons, 2002).

SCOPE AND ROLE OF PARCEL

Information developed from the *Final Environmental Baseline Survey, Fort McClellan, Alabama* (EBS) was used to group areas at FTMC into standardized parcel categories using DOD guidance (Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc. [ESE], 1998). All parcels received a parcel designation for one of seven CERFA categories, or a non-CERCLA qualifier designation, as appropriate. Parcel 517(7) was categorized as a CERFA Category 7 parcel based on the criteria presented in the EBS. Category 7 parcels are areas that have not been evaluated or that require additional evaluation (ESE, 1998).

With the issuance of this Decision Document, Parcel 517(7) is re-categorized as a CERFA Category 3 parcel. Category 3 parcels are areas where release, disposal, and/or migration of hazardous substances has occurred but at concentrations that do not require a removal or remedial response.

SITE INVESTIGATION

Shaw Environmental, Inc. (Shaw) conducted a site investigation (SI) at the CBR Proficiency Area, Parcel 517(7), to determine whether chemical constituents are present at the site at concentrations that present an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment (Shaw, 2003). SI environmental sampling included the collection and analysis of four surface soil samples, three depositional soil samples, four subsurface soil samples, and four groundwater samples. Surface soil samples were collected from the uppermost foot of soil; subsurface soil samples were collected at depths greater

PUBLIC INFORMATION REPOSITORIES
FOR FORT McCLELLAN

Anniston Calhoun County Public Library
Reference Section
Anniston, Alabama 36201
Point of Contact: Ms. Sunny Addison
Telephone: (256) 237-8501
Fax: (256) 238-0474
Hours of Operation: Monday – Friday 9:00 a.m. - 6:30 p.m.
Saturday 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Sunday 1:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Houston Cole Library
9th Floor
Jacksonville State University
700 Pelham Road
Jacksonville, Alabama 36265
Point of Contact: Ms. Rita Smith (256) 782-5249
Hours of Operation: Monday – Thursday 7:30 a.m. – 11:00 p.m.
Friday 7:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.
Saturday 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Sunday 3:00 p.m. – 11:00 p.m.

than 1 foot below ground surface. Groundwater samples were collected from four monitoring wells installed at the site during the SI. Samples were analyzed for metals, volatile organic compounds (VOC), semivolatile organic compounds (SVOC), and CWM breakdown products.

Metals, VOCs, SVOCs, and one CWM breakdown product were detected in site media. To evaluate whether the detected constituents present an unacceptable risk to human health and the environment, the analytical results were compared to human health site-specific screening levels (SSSL) and ecological screening values (ESV) for FTMC (IT Corporation, 2000). The SSSLs and ESVs were developed as part of human health and ecological risk evaluations associated with SIs being performed under the BRAC Environmental Restoration Program at FTMC. Additionally, metals and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) results exceeding SSSLs and ESVs were compared to background screening values (Science Applications International Corporation, 1998; IT Corporation, 2000). Site metals data were further evaluated using statistical and geochemical methods to select site-related metals. A human health preliminary risk assessment (PRA) was also performed to further evaluate potential risks to human health.

Three receptor scenarios were evaluated in the PRA: groundskeeper, construction worker, and resident. Chemicals of potential concern in soil were limited to three PAH compounds for the resident only. Acetone was the only chemical of potential concern identified in groundwater for any of the receptors. The PRA concluded that exposure to site media is unlikely to result in adverse human health effects for the groundskeeper, the construction worker, or the resident.

Constituents of potential ecological concern were limited to two metals and three PAH compounds in surface and depositional soils. However, the metals were determined to be naturally occurring and the PAHs were attributed to asphalt pavement

present at the site rather than to historical mission-related activities. Thus, the metals and PAHs were determined to not pose a site-related threat to ecological receptors.

SITE REMEDIAL ACTIONS

Remedial actions were not conducted at the CBR Proficiency Area, Parcel 517(7).

DESCRIPTION OF NO FURTHER ACTION

Remedial alternatives were not developed for Parcel 517(7). No further action is selected because remedial action is unnecessary to protect human health and the environment at this site. The metals and chemical compounds detected in site media do not pose an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment. Therefore, the site is released for unrestricted land reuse. Furthermore, Parcel 517(7) is re-categorized as a CERFA Category 3 parcel. Category 3 parcels are areas where release, disposal, and/or migration of hazardous substances has occurred but at concentrations that do not require a removal or remedial response. The U.S. Army will not take any further action to investigate, remediate, or monitor the CBR Proficiency Area, Parcel 517(7).

The following costs are associated with implementing the no-action alternative:

Capital Cost:	$0
Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs:	$0
Present Worth Cost:	$0
Months to Implement:	None
Remedial Duration:	None.

DECLARATION

Remedial action is unnecessary at the CBR Proficiency Area, Parcel 517(7). The no further action remedy protects human health and the environment, complies with relevant federal and state regulations, and is a cost-effective application of public funds. This remedy will not leave in place hazardous substances at concentrations that require limiting the future use of the parcel or that require land use control restrictions. The site is released for unrestricted land reuse. Parcel 517(7) is re-categorized as a CERFA Category 3 parcel. Category 3 parcels are areas where release, disposal, and/or migration of hazardous substances has occurred but at concentrations that do not require a removal or remedial response. There will not be any further remedial costs associated with implementing no further action at the CBR Proficiency Area, Parcel 517(3) (formerly Parcel 517[7]).

QUESTIONS/COMMENTS

Any questions or comments concerning this Decision Document or other documents in the administrative record can be directed to:

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ACRONYMS

BCT	BRAC Cleanup Team
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CBR	chemical, biological, and radiological
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CERFA	Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act
CWM	chemical warfare material
DOD	U.S. Department of Defense
EBS	environmental baseline survey
EE/CA	engineering evaluation/cost analysis
ESE	Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc.
ESV	ecological screening value
FTMC	Fort McClellan
PAH	polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon
Parsons	Parsons Engineering Science, Inc.
PRA	preliminary risk assessment
Shaw	Shaw Environmental, Inc.
SI	site investigation
SSSL	site-specific screening level
SVOC	semivolatile organic compound
VOC	volatile organic compound

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Date

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Fort McClellan, Alabama

Date

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Joseph H. Doyle
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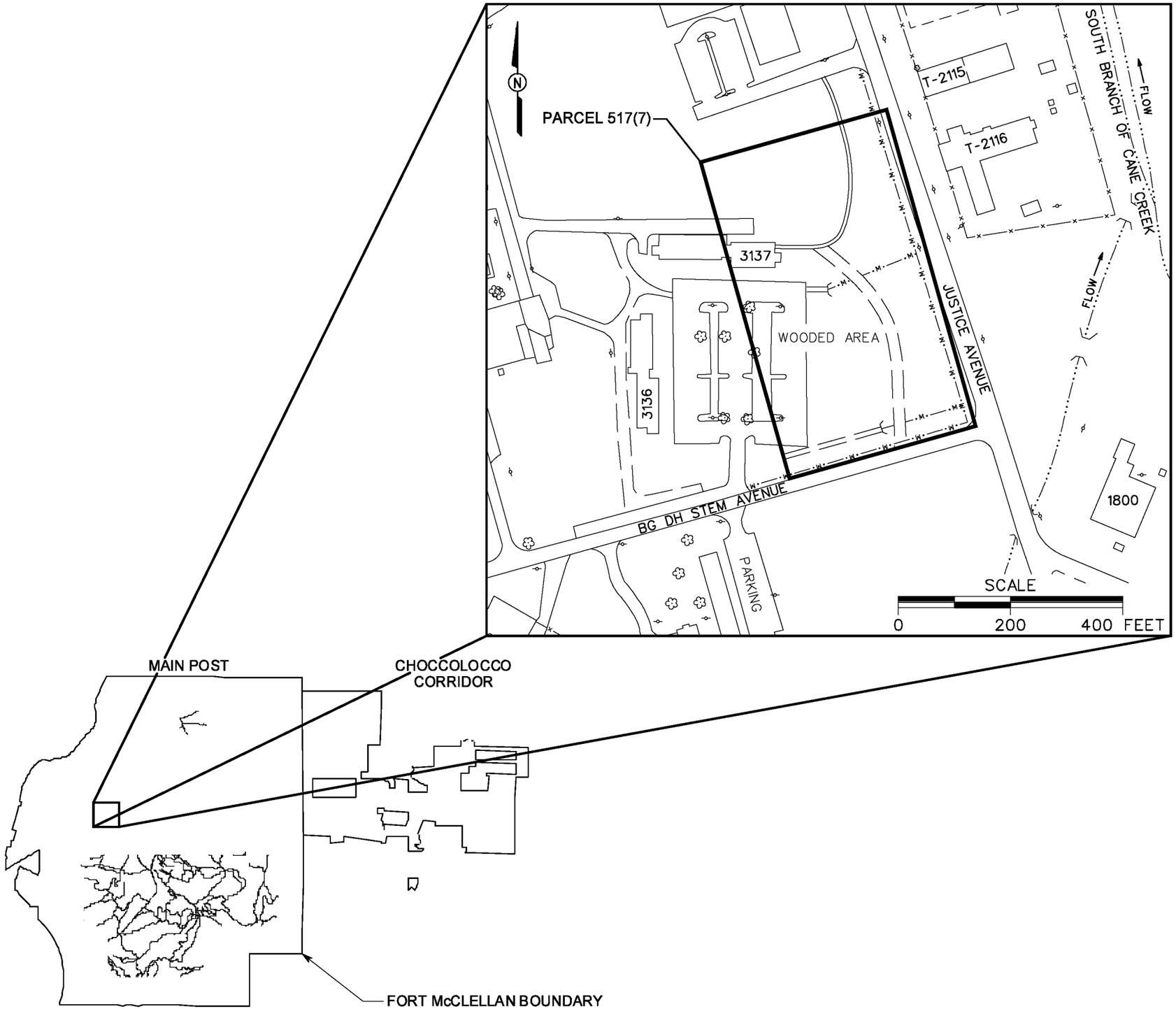
Fort McClellan, Alabama

Date



LEGEND

- UNIMPROVED ROADS AND PARKING
- PAVED ROADS AND PARKING
- BUILDING
- TREES / TREELINE
- PARCEL BOUNDARY
- SURFACE DRAINAGE / CREEK
- MANMADE SURFACE DRAINAGE FEATURE
- FENCE
- UTILITY POLE
- UNDERGROUND CULVERT WITH HEADWALL

FIGURE 1
SITE MAP
CBR PROFICIENCY AREA
PARCEL 517(7)

U. S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT
FORT McCLELLAN
CALHOUN COUNTY, ALABAMA
Contract No. DACA21-96-D-0018

Shaw™ Shaw Environmental, Inc.

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ENGR. CHCK. BY: S. MORAN
PROJ. MGR.: J. YACOUB
INITIATOR: T. WINTON
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DRAWN BY:
STARTING DATE: 07/08/02
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